NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WOOD'S MUSEUW AND MENAGERIR, Broadway, cor-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.

BOWRRY THEATRE, Bowery .- VASINTY ENTERTAIN-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- VA. BAN FRANCISCO MINSTEEL HALL, 556 Broadway .-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 58th ata. THRODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS. MEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.

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ANOTHER MISSISSIPPI EXPLOSION .- The frequency of accidents on the Mississippi steamers calls to mind the old traditionary borrors when captains blew up their steamers rather than be passed by another boat. The latest Incident of the kind is that of the steamer Silver Spray, which exploded a few miles above Memphis, on Sunday night, killing at teast twenty-one persons, and injuring a large

RUSSIA HONORS SEWARD. -It appears that the Russian government, on being apprised that Mr. W. H. Seward intends to visit China on the occasion of his next trip across the Continent has tendered for his accommodation the palace of the imperial Legation at Pekin for his residence while in the Chinese capital. A kindly compliment from the Czar to a distinguished American statesman; another evidence of sympathy between the great autocracy and the great republic.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION. -- Our correspondent in Ottawa, Canada, gives, in an important communication which we publish to-day, an account of the progress which the idea of annexation to the United States is making among our northern neighbors, according to which it would seem that the agitation for complete separation of Canada from the British empire is on the increase. Its annexation to the United States would follow as a logical political consequence.

IN CONSERVATIVE "OLD KENTUCK." where they run up democratic majorities by the hundred thousand, Sambo voted for the first time yesterday. Strong efforts have been made to secure his aggregate vote for the republicans, but the democratic papers of the State have offered him a fair show on their side, and it is likely that his vote will be Aivided. In Louisville yesterday, although every darkey polled his vote, the democracy sarried the city and county, and it is very probable that the unterrified still hold their Impregnable position in the State.

PRESIDENT GRANT, Secretary Fish and Minlater Frelinghuysen are in close council at Long Branch. It is believed that Frelingbuysen fatends to decline the mission to England. If such is the case it is to be hoped that Motley will return home, and that no Minister will be appointed at all to the English Court. We do not need anybody there in that capacity, for there is no great question pending between ourselves and the English nation that can be settled by diplomacy. Discussion on the Alabama claims is no longer allowable, and sonsular agents can do the necessary routine work of the mission.

Com.

The Latest Phase of the War Movement. Our European telegrams speak of a sharp skirmish between French and Prussian troops yesterday, a vigorous action of the Prussians and a repulse of the French. As yet we wait for the first great tug of war. If we can regard the blowing up of the railroad viaduct at Bitsche as a success, then Prussia has won the first victory. It is difficult to regard the blowing up of the viaduct on French soil, the more especially as the effort had to be repeated and repeated, in any other light than as the first positive triumph in the war. In this war, more than in any war which has ever been waged, the railroad is to play an important part. We cannot conceive why Napoleon was not more careful of this viaduct. Its comparatively undefended condition must be regarded as a blunder. Napoleon, it is possible, makes little of this particular; but whatever plan he may be following out it is undeniable that this railroad now destroyed might to an invading army have proved of the utmost value.

It is now, we think, clear that France means to invade Prussia and that Prussia means, in the first instance at least, to act on the defensive. The destruction of this railroad, so far as Prussla is concerned, is on this point proof conclusive. The first fight is to take place on Prussian or German soil. A special cable despatch, which we print this morning, shows that the whole country between Coblentz and Mayence is being converted into a huge entrenched camp. It is evident that from what Prussia has been able to learn of the movements of the French army she has come to the conclusion that her Rhenish province is most likely first to be attacked. The Prussian forces await the attack of the French in a triangle, formed by the wing rests upon the Rhine, near Sardau. The right stretches out from the Moselle, near Treves. Von Moltke, the great Prussian strategist, is reported to have said that if Napo-leon had not marched upon the Rhine by the 21st July, he would never reach Mayence. Saarlouis, it is also said, has been recently fortified, and it is calculated that it will materially hinder the progress of the French troops. France is so strong and Prussia is so well prepared that expectation stands on tiptoe. looking out for the first general struggle. Until then It will be premature to say whose chances are best. It is safe to say that the march of the French to Berlin will not be easy. The prospect is not such as to encourage us to say that another Jena is more likely than another Leipsic or another Waterloo.

The general situation remains much as it

was. We have no further news regarding

Denmark. Russia is, if anything, more watchful. Spain asks explanations from France. Austria, Italy and France seem all to be plotting the ruin of the Holy Father, while they endeavor to come to an understanding regarding their common duty in this war. Great Britain is roused from one end to the other. Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday shows that Great Britain, much as she loves peace, is neither unprepared nor unwilling to fight, if the necessity is laid upon her. The position of the British government is already beset with many dangers. The sentiment of the government and people, so far as it has been expressed, has been against France. If France should come out of this struggle victorious. France will not forget this. It is a carious fact that from the accession of Louis Napoleon up until the Crimean war the British people continuously trembled for and defied a French invasion. The avenging of St. Helena was known to be a Napoleonic idea. Since the Crimean war the entente cordiale has been but seldom and never more than slightly interrupted. Another Bonaparte triumphant in Berlin, might not Boulogne recover something of its ancient importance. and might not another threatened invasion be the terror of the British Isles? Certain it is that the entente cordiale between the two empires has been disturbed. If Napoleon wins he may have something to say about "perfidious Albion." If he does not win it is not difficult to forecast the result. It is our conviction that Napoleon has no heart for this fight. He goes into it because he cannot help it. It is a necessity laid upon him. If he had not yielded to this impulse given him by the French people the French people would have turned against him and his family. If he wins the French people will bow to the fates, will call him savior and will give him a splendid opportunity to retire in favor of his son. But if he does not win-if Prussian soldiers or the soldiers of any coalition should again encamp in the gardens of the Tuileriesthe howl against the Bonapartes will be loud and long and merciless. We witness the opening scenes of a great drama. Every fresh scene, every fresh movement, is a surprise. What is to be the end no one can tell. While we write the first fight may have decided

the campaign. But we wait for news. MART ALLEN, who was recently sentenced to the State Prison for five years, for panel thieving, has been released on five thousand dollars bail, through the ingenuity of his counsel. A new trial is to be granted him, one of the jurors confessing to a bias against him on the last one. It is a pity that there are not more courts like Judge Dowling's, where such weak inventions are unavailable for the benefit of old offenders like Mart Allen. There was no doubt of his guilt, and the law is defective if he is allowed to escape through a technicality. As to a juror being biassed against him, it would speak better for our average jurymen if all of them were biassed against such men as Mart.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL of the 20th of July, to hand yesterday, supplies a very valuable and interesting history of the facts which preceded the great war struggle between France and Prussia. The exhibit is published in our columns to-day. It will be exceedingly useful for future reference on questions regarding the motives and animus of great contestants, as well as of the relative positions of the neutral Powers and peoples.

Mrs. Lincoln's Pension .- The Philadelphia Press says:-"Of course it is not true that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln will refuse the pension voted to her by Congress and so warmly advocated by Mrs. Grant." Mrs. Lincoln would hardly set so singular an personally, the course of the law is as fust as

The Mysterious Murder-Indea Redford's

Charge to the Grand Jury. The present agitation of the public mind in view of the late terrible tragedy in Twentythird street would naturally lead us to expect that the presiding Judge of the Court of Sessions would embody the facts of this horrible murder in his message from the bench to the Grand Jury. Judge Bedford has done more than this. Without omitting the most important questions which will undoubtedly come before the Grand Jury, he dwells upon the fact that this tragedy is not a solitary instance of the depraved condition of certain portions of the community. He cites it very wisely as but an evidence of the demoralized atmosphere in which we live. He reminds the jury that every one of them "sworn as grand jurors should fully realize the condition of things in this city. The lawless class are becoming daily more daring and reckless. They must be checked in their mad career. The protection of society and the future welfare of the metropolis depend in great measure upon the prompt award of punishment for orime; and the people look to the authorities for protection. Let them not look in vain. Let every official in these trying times prove himself worthy of the people's confidence."

The people look to the police and the courts of law for protection against lawlessness and violence. Whether they have put their trust in a delusion is questionable; but there is much reason to believe they have from the criminal records of the past year or two. Murders of the most fearful character have been perpetrated in the most populous portions of the metropolis, and no criminal has been brought to justice. The Burdell tragedy, with all the train of evidence elfcited at the inquest, fell through the hands of the police Rhine, the Moselle and the Saar. The left like water through a sieve. The assassination of Mr. Rogers in open day, at his own door, seemed to afford an ample opportunity for the exercise of detective skill; yet never was there so hopeless a blunder, and, in fact, a succession of blunders, as in that case.

Judge Bedford, in his allusion to the terrible tracedy which now convulses the entire community, congratulates the Grand Jury that the case is in the hands of a most worthy citizen and fearless official-Superintendent John Jourdan-who will use every effort to arrest and punish the cowardly murderers of Mr. Nathan. The whole community look now to Mr. Jourdan, and we trust that he will not prove unworthy of the good opinion expressed by the City Judge. The perpetrator of this brutal murder must be hunted up and brought to justice. The blood of the excellent and unoffending gentleman so cruelly slain must be avenged through the channels of justice and the law. No temporizing, no consideration for private feelings; no dawdling with vague clues and theories, come from what source they may, should be allowed to stand in the path of the detective's inflexible duty. Captain Jourdan has the machinery at work. That he is competent to reach a successful issue in the detection of the real criminal few will doubt. Let us be patient. Let us watch events and not anticipate them, accepting, meantime, the assurance of the City Judge, that every nerve will be strained in this terrible case "until the majesty of the law shall be vindicated."

French Immigration to the United States It is probable that statistics would show a greater French immigration to the United States on the part of representatives of skilled labor and mercantile experience than to Algeria since the conclusion of our recent civil war. In New York alone the number of French signboards, announcing every kind of industry and trade, has of late surprisingly increased. Even since the declaration of war between France and Prussia-an event which must temporarily check French as well as German immigration-it is curious to learn that one of the most extensive schemes of immigration from France is still being successfully carried out. Thus a despatca from St. Louis, which was originally a centre of French colonization, informed us yesterday of the arrival in that city of the agent of the Human-Itarian Society of France, on his way to southwest Missouri in search of a location for two thousand French families. After the termination of the impending war in Europe we may expect that Frenchmen, Germans, Swedes Norwegians, Irish, Scotch and English; in fine, Europeans of every nation, will swell the flood of immigration to an unprecedented height. With our present comparatively sparse population and our vast area of territory we can heartily welcome all, whether from Europe or from Asia, who shall seek homes in free America and aid in the development of its incalculable resources of wealth and prosperity.

Mr. SEWARD has given the negroes who celebrated one of their emancipation days yesterday at Auburn some sound advice. He advised them to keep themselves free by educating themselves up to the requirements of freemen and to compass the freedom of their brothers in the West Indies, South America and Africa in the same way. The latter part of Mr. Seward's advice we think was superfluous. The emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies, in South America and in Africa is being worked out by a sharper and prompter method than education. In the West Indies it is being carved out by the sword as it was carved out here, and in South America and Africa it is being brought about by the ruling example and influence of the United

WALL STREET AND THE NATHAN MURDER .-It must be some slight mitigation of the great grief of Mr. Nathan's family to learn of the profound respect which was paid his memory in Wall street yesterday. The Stock Exchange was hermetically closed throughout the funeral services, and even the frivolous curbstone dealers were awed into silence by the quiet which reigned in Broad street. The remains consigned to the tomb, the Stock Exchange opened at one o'clock in the afternoon.

THE GOVERNOR has finally decided against commuting the sentence of John Real, who will in all probability be hanged next Friday. Considerable sympathy has been excited by the courageous bearing of Real since his sentence; but sympathies have little to do with law, and in this case, whatever one may think of Real Rome-The Pone and His Intallibility-

Movements of France and Austria. In reference to the perpetuation of the temporal power of the Holy Pather of Rome the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility was evidently a great mistake. We have the news from Rome that orders have been there received for the concentration of the French troops of the Holy City at its seaport of Civita Vecchia, with a view to their embarkation for France at a moment's notice. We have the additional news from Paris that Austria has given her sanction to the taking possession of Rome by the kingdom of Italy; and we have the news from Vienna that "the official government journal of that capital announces the abrogation of the concordat between Austria and Rome, and that the Papal government has been notified of this decisive proceeding on the part of Austria. Finally, as if fully aware of the "manifest destiny" of Rome, as foreshadowed in these significant movements, it is reported that the Holy Father, anticipating the necessity of a retirement from the Eternal City. contemplates a retreat to the British island of

In these simultaneous acts on the part of Austria and France in regard to the Pope, it is apparent that he is as a temporal ruler to be abandoned or only to be used as a makeweight with the kingdom of Italy. The old concordat between Austria and the Pope, with the numerous reforms established in the Austrian government under the administration of Von Beust, bas become practically a dead letter. As it was the authority of the Pone over the Austrian dominions, in matters of religion, education, marriages, &c., was supreme; as it is, the government of the Church is in all things subordinate to the State. The formal abrogation of the concordat, however, in consequence of the dogma of infallibility, is equivalent to a complete abandonment of the Holy Father as a temporal dependent upon the protection of Austria without the addition of her consent to the occupation of Rome by King Victor Emanuel.

On the part of Napoleon, "the eldest son of the Church," the recall of his troops from Rome signifies the same thing. Nor can the Holy Father justly complain of this proceeding after all the remonstrances and warnings given bim from Paris concerning this dogma of infallibility. But even if the dogma had been rejected by the Council, through the instructions of the Pope and in deference to the wishes of France, we can hardly suppose it would have made any difference in the policy of Napoleon at this crisis. He evidently counts upon a severe struggle with Prussia, armed, as she is, for the fight, and strengthened, as she is, by all the German family of States up to the Austrian frontiers. Hence to Napoleon the necessity of a clear understanding, not only between France and Austria, but between France. Austria and Italy, on the basis of Italian and Austrian neutrality, if not of active co-operation with France in the war. Austria clearly sympathizes with France, but has her misgivings of the sympathies of Italy. Venice was the gift to Italy from Prussia, and the Italians, while grateful to Bismarck, have become distrustful of Napoleon; for they remember, too. the loss of Savoy and the expulsion by Napoleon's Chassepots of Garibaldi from the gates of Rome. Hence Austria consents to the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel. while proclaiming the abrogation of the con-

cordant. Hence, in any event, the issues of this war already clearly foreshadowed, are the abolition of the States of the Church, their annexation to the kingdom of Italy, the temporary retirement of the Pope of Rome, and his return simply as the head of the Church, under the protection of the high contracting parties in the treaty of peace. What 225,000; at the Iles Mayotte and Nossi-Be with the compensations to France may be from Italy. and what the equivalents to Austria, are not yet hinted at; but that they will involve some changes in the southern political map of Europe, from the island of Sardinia to the Danube, is almost certain. It will suffice for the present that with France and Austria the dogma of Papal infallibility has virtually settled the transfer of the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy. The Holy Father, in selecting Malta as his retreat, in view of the necessity of his retirement, doubtless expects an early return to Rome under some new arrangement, or otherwise we should again recommend him the advantages of a permanent removal to the United States, where he would be permanently secure against all European intrigues, complications, coalitions and chances of war, and where his infallibility as the head of the Church would excite no dangerous jealousies and could do to harm. As it is Papal infallibility, though a great hit as a religious dogma, is manifestly a political mistake, whereby Garihaldi is waiting for a call to Rome.

WHAT SENATOR HARLAN SAYS ABOUT GENERAL GRANT .- Senator Harlan, of Iowa, has written a letter to a gentleman in Florida in reply to certain inquiries respecting General Grant and his administration. The Senator says that, although some of the acts of the administration do not meet the cordial approval of a number of republicans-the recall of Mr. Motley, for instance-yet, as a whole, it meets the support of the party. The Senator might have spared himself the trouble of gratifying the curiosity of his Florida correspondent: for no doubt the dreams of General Grant at his cool retreat on Long Branch will not be disturbed at the present time about whatever politicians may write or think about himself or his adminis-

A MURDER IN A FIGHT FOR BREAD is a new phase taken by the murder mania in at least one instance in the city. A party of roughs demanded bread of a baker on East Fourteenth street, but refused to pay for it, when a fight ensued and the baker fatally stabbed one of the party, named Fingleton, with a bayonet. The party were not starving or unable to buy bread, but they had been drinking and were bent on a fight. Rum usually has something to do with cases of this kind, and bread very

LET THE DEAD REST .- Quite a controversy has sprung up between A. H. Stephens and E. Barksdale, of the Jackson (Mississippi) Clarion, in regard to whether, as alleged by Mr. Stephens, Jefferson Davis prevented the advance of the Confederate army on Washington immediately after the first battle of Manassas. These controversies only lead to heart-

burnings and recriminations among those who enyaged and suffered in the "Lost Cause." and they had better be abandoned first as last; the sooner the better. Let the dead rest.

The French Cordsn of Power Around the World.

Most people, even the well-informed, when casually speaking of "France" or the "French Empire," forget the full significance of that expression. Glancing at a map of the globe, we discover in France proper a territory so small, in comparison with our own vast continental domain, that we are forcibly reminded of Mr. Marcy's famous phrase, when he spoke of Austria as "a mere patch on the earth's surface." Her European limits are hardly equal to the combined superficies of two or three of our larger States at the North, while, at the South, Texas alone exceeds them by about sixty-nine thousand square miles. Yet, within those boundaries France has a population of thirty-eight million souls. But if we set forth upon a geographical tour of her outside posts and military and naval possessions we are soon struck by, not merely their number and extent, but by the strategic continuity that can be distinctly traced in their arrangement and their relations to each other. It was the boast of British orators

and statesmen not long since, when extolling the power of their own country, that "Its morning drum beat is heard around the world." the allusion referring to her chain of colonies in every zone and in every quarter of the earth. In truth, her nominal possessions in America, Asia and Africa, including the Canadas, Australia, India and the Cape of Good Hope, are immease. But it must be remembered that those regions hang so loosely to the mother country as to be almost independent, and their actual severance from the central control is but the question of another generation. The home power is of too limited proportions, too closely hedged in by rival and nenacing States, and 'too greatly exhausted of physical resources, in comparison with the rapidly growing strength of its colonies, to hold its direct sway over them much longer. In view of this fact the idea was broached, a few years since, of making India the centre of control, and thereby acquiring a continental status in the East. But the climate and soil of India are the very reverse of those of England, and the suggestion has been little heard of in later years. With France the case is totally different. While it is true that she has lost the magnificent domain which was once co-extensive with the present United States and the Canadas taken together, when her flag was carried by water, not only to all the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but into the very heart of the wilderness on land, a shrewd and far-seeing policy has dotted the surface of the globe with outposts that have become, and of choice remain, intensely French. Let us see! Setting out eastward, we find her

firmly established in Algeria, the finest part of

the north of Africa, and with the Suez Canal under her influence, lying directly athwart the great highway of Oriental traffic. Holding Nice as her own, and garrisoning Rome and Civita Vecchia, as an indispensable occupant, she clasps the Mediterranean Sea in her embrace, while from Suez she looks out upon the Red Sea, and from the Red Sea hitherward upon Egypt, and thitherward upon Syrla and Arabia. Thus, upon the north of the African continent she is encamped with 3,000,000 of population. Following her down the western coast and thence around the capes, we find her with 1,000,000 in Senegambia, a province of untold fature wealth and importance; on the Côte d'Or (also called Porto-Novo); at Gaboon with 200,000; at He de la Reunion with 4.000, and at Ile Ste. Marie with 10,000 subjects. Mauritius, the Ile de France and her alliances in Madagascar, make her strong in the Mozambique Channel, as she is strong in the Mediterranean and the Red seas. In Asia she protects in the usual way the brilliant little kingdom of Cambodia, and holds six provinces of Cochin China, and the fine old settlement of Pondicherry and its dependencies. In Oceania she has New Caledonia and the Loyalty and Marquesas islands, with nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and protects the Tahiti group and the Gambier islands as well as the Tonamaton and Toubouai isles. These protectorates give her 1,000,000 of people. In America she has French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre and Mignelon, with 2,800,000 inhabitants. Then she has fishing rights and settlements of some importance at Caps Breton and many minor points dotted over the Western hamisphere. In fine it will he safe to compute that, scattered about thus, she has devotedly attached to her fully 12,000,000 of people, partly natives of the respective countries and partly of French origin. Then she has her "factories" in China and Japan, and, quite oddly to relate, a sympathetic population in Eastern Russia, the descendants of Frenchmen who found their way by fortune of war It will be seen, by comparing the survey we

have taken with the map, that France thus literally encompasses the globe with a series of strong positions so skilfully pitched near continents, straits, narrow sess and the mouths of great rivers, that, in case of any disabling misfortune occurring to her great English rival, she would but have to tighten her reins, so to speak, in order to crush almost any other antagonist. The United States would soon have felt this boa constrictor clasp had French domination realized its recent dreams in Mexico and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. As it is, with Cuba in Spanish hands to-day, in French hands, possibly, ere long, there remains a mighty fulcrum close to our own doors for a lever, one end of which might be grasped and pressed in Paris and the other be prying away the foundations of independent strength in either North or South America. It is well that France is, indeed, our firm and fast friend, and that the coup d'état à l'extérieur or outside State-stroke which was to follow the one achieved on the 2d of December. 1851, has never been directed against us, else might we, too, have had sore reason to feel the strangling pressure of the great cordon which cumulative genius has drawn, for the intended France of the future, completely around the planet. As it is, we may escape the lasso for all time if we have statesmen who "know a hawk from a hernshaw when the wind's southerly."

Seventeen Millions More Reduction of the Debt. Mr. Boutwell's debt statement for the last

month makes out a reduction of something over seventeen millions in the national debt for that period. The Secretary is going on better and better all the time, Eight or nine millions surplus a month to be applied to the liquidation of the debt was a considerable sum; ten millions was better still; but seventeen millions, which is at the rate of a hundred and eighty millions a year, is glorious, and shows that the debt is a bagatelle to this rich and presperous country. The reduction in June was over twenty millions, which makes within the last two months over thirty-five millions. Of course, we cannot expect the debt to be liquidated so rapidly hereafter when the laws of Congress reducing taxation come into operation; but we have no doubt there will be still a large surplus to be applied to the payment of the debt. The United States can pay the whole off in fifteen years. Never before in the history of nations did any country show such resources and wealth. There ought to be us difficulty in funding the debt at a lower rate of interest, and there is no reason why the credit of the republic should not stand highest in the markets of the world.

Tampering with the Switch. On Saturday night a freight train, on the Susquebanna division of the Erie Rallroad. going west, was thrown off the track. The forward cars were smashed to pieces and a number of horses in the cars were more or less injured, while two men were instantly killed. The conductor and engineer declared that the accident was caused by some person having "tampered with the switch." Doubtless many railway accidents have been caused by persons "tampering with the switch;" but if public opinion were as keenly alive as it ought to be to the vital importance of detecting and severely punishing these diabolical "tamperers with the switch" their occupation would soon be gone. Moreover, the guilt to be justly laid to their charge is but a molehill to the mountain of responsibility that weighs upon rallway corporations themselves for the vast majority of accidents directly or indirectly occasioned by their culpable indifference to human life. A full and accurate statistical record of such accidents during the last ten years would reveal an aggregate of horrible results too dreadful to contemplate. The statement which the late Mr. Nathan made to an American railway king, that at the Mount Sinal Hospital alone, "in the course of two years. nearly forty persons, more or less seriously injured along the line of his railroad in the city, had been brought in and treated, without the expense of a cent either to the railroad or to the injured parties," gives but a faint idea of the accidents which occur along the thousands of miles of railway in the United States. The usual verdict in each of these cases is, "Nobody to blame." But the time will surely come when no such verdict can be accepted, and when tampering with human life on the part of railway corporations shall excite as deep indignation and be as summarily punished as any aileged "tampering with the switch" by individuals.

LIFE IN THE LAND OF STRADY HABITS. They have a very "promiscuous" way of doing ogly things in Connecticut. For instance, dead body is picked up on a beach, and, although the case is evidently one of human slaughter, the Coroner's investigation ceases with the retention of a pair of old shoes belonging to the victim. On another occasion. a colored barber becomes enamored of a servant girl, and because she does not reciprocate his ardor he blazes away with a revolver at an unoffending backman, who has a couple of slugs lodged in his brain by the infuriated tonsorialist, and who, of course, escapes. Better revive the Blue laws than have such crimes go unpunished.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

There were 84,000 visitors at Prospect Park last

There are 747 remaining inmates in the Kings

The colored folks assembled yesterday at Hauft's Myrile Avenue Park, and in a lestive manner celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation of negroes in the West Indies. A case of small pox was reported to the Health

Officer yesterday. The patient, a boy of fourteen years, resides in Bergen street, near Rochester avenue. He was removed to the hospital at Platbush. Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, yesterday

asued a mandamus directing the Commi to pass a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to apply for the appointment of commissioners for the opening of Pratt street, E. D. Patrick Higgins and John Chall entered Winter

zizer's saloon, No. 243 Atlantic street, and after partaking of lager, which they refused to pay for, stabled airs. Winiziz:r with a caulking chisel over the left eye. They were arrested and lock up in the First precinct station house. Bridget Farrell was beaten severaly about the head with a heavy cane by her "better half." Thomas Farrell, on Sunday night, at their place of

abode, No. 64 Balito street. The unhappy recipiens of the "striking proofs" of Thomas' aneution was conveyed to the hospital for surgical care. The brutal fellow was locked up to await the result of her injuries. The Brooklyn Rink is still well patronized, and the well known manager, Mr. Chlenester, is exerting himself to keep up the interest, and is constantly in attendance. One of the numerous attractions is the singing of Mile. Fredricka Ragant, who is always well encored. Next week, it is said, Miss Salvador will make her deout. Last evening was the fifty-thire concert, and the attendance was an excellent proof of the appreciation of the pa-

Michael Armstrong was stabbed in the right breast and cut about the head with a knife in the hands of toenth street, Gowanus, on Sunday night. O'Hern was engaged in the innocent occupation of with beating when Armstrong interfered in her defence, and was thus sanguinarily disposed of. Sergoans Maher, of the Eighth precing, arrested the Oriera to await the result of the injuries inflieted by him, which are of a serious character. John O'Hern, residing in Tenth avenue, near Six-

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner states that the Meridian Chronicle has died of the Governor's veto of the District Printing bill. Its publisher held half of the State, county, city and national offices in that locality. The verdict in the case of that published should be-"Died of too much office."

Some of the North Carolina papers are printed in blue lak. Things generally in the old North State seem to have taken that hue lately.

The Greensburg Tribune is the name of a pear county paper in Pennsylvania. It has a high opin

ion of Senator Cameron.

A Georgia paper thinks that running a newspaper a the summer time is very much like a two franch and fifty pound female going through " a M N's Misery," in the Mammoth Cave. They got Chay but can't tell how.